

# GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

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**GALLIPOLIS.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1863.

On the 3d of March Hon. ISAAC WELCH, member from Belmont county offered in the Senate of Ohio the following patriotic resolutions:

WHEREAS, a republican form of government is believed to rest largely upon the consent of the governed, and can only be maintained, when war is waged for its destruction, by a hearty co-operation of the loyal people of such government; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States, founded by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers, very wisely provides for a government of legislative, judicial and executive departments, with power believed to be ample to defend the rights of the people, maintain the authority of the government and execute the laws of the nation; and

WHEREAS, an unholy warfare is now waged by certain States against the authority of the legally constituted government of the country, and as no provision is made by the Constitution for the suppression of a rebellion, and the enforcement of the laws, except through the legally constituted authorities of the country, and as the execution of the laws, in a Republican or Democratic form of government, depends largely upon the loyalty and patriotism of the people, therefore

RESOLVED, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO, That we deem it proper as the representatives of the people, to renew our pledges in the name of the people of the State, to the General Government, to render it all the aid within our power, both morally and physically, in its laudable efforts to put down the rebellion, preserve the Constitution and restore the Union.

RESOLVED, That it is with pain and mortification that we hear the propositions of either persons or parties in the North to divide the loyal States with the ultimate design of attaching any portion of those States to the so-called Southern Confederacy; and that we do, in the name of the people of the State of Ohio, most solemnly protest against such a heresy; believing that it not only proposes the destruction of the Constitution and of the Union, but would, if encouraged, result finally in the probable overthrow of our civil liberties.

RESOLVED, That any attempt by persons or parties in the North to divide the territory of the Union, while the General Government is waging war for its preservation, is an act of disloyalty—giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the country—and is deserving the severest reprehension and condemnation of all loyal men and good citizens.

RESOLVED, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Now we submit it to all candid, honest men, if there can be found in the above resolutions a single line that a loyal man would wish expunged. No man who is not a traitor at heart, and willing to see this Government torn and convulsed by petty factions, or given over hand and foot to Jeff Davis, would think of substituting anything else, for the language therein used.

Yet one Dressel, a member of the House, gravely rises in his place on the 19th inst., when the resolutions of Mr. Welch were taken from the table, and proposed to substitute the following:

WHEREAS, in the prosecution of the existing war the present Administration has assumed powers utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States and has thereby forfeited the confidence of the people;

WHEREAS, in order to re-establish full harmony and mutual confidence between the sovereign people and its appointed servants it is essential that the voice of the people should be heard and heeded by the President, his Cabinet and in the House of Congress; therefore

Resolved, That while we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will support the authorities of the United States in the full constitutional exercise of their powers, we deliberately avow, that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations and can only be preserved by the energetic action of State authority, and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of our State and the rights of her people.

Resolved, That the conscription law recently passed by Congress is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government, unconstitutional in its provisions and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the National banking system recently inaugurated by Congress, based as it is upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fail, if forced upon the people of the States, to prove destructive to the existing moneyed institutions of the several States, and is covertly designed to establish a vast central money power, alike unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and dangerous to the principles upon which our government is founded.

Resolved, That the President, by his

Emancipation proclamation, has assumed powers not granted by the Constitution, struck a serious blow at the rights of the States and erected an almost impassable barrier between the North and the South, and that by thus pandering to the insane fanaticism of the Abolition faction, he has ventured upon a system of public policy tending to disgrace our country in the eyes of the civilized world, and carry lust, rapine and murder, into every house in the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the acts of the Federal Administration, in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law without warrant or authority, transporting them to distant States, incarcerating them without charge or accusation, denying them the right of trial by jury, of witnesses in their favor, and counsel for their defense; withholding from them all knowledge of their accusers and the cause of their arrest, answering their petition for redress by repeated injury and insult, prescribing in many cases as a condition of their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal;

In the abridgement of the freedom of speech and of the press—in suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship wholly incompatible with the freedom of thought and expression of opinion;

In the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens;

In declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime;

In attempting to strike out of existence the entire value of property in slaves throughout the country;

In the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation;

In the proposed taxation of the laboring white men to purchase the freedom and secure the elevation of the negro;

In the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State, without the consent of her Legislature.

Are each and all arbitrary and unconstitutional; subverting the Constitution, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, the destruction of the Union, establishing upon the common rules of the liberties of the people and sovereignty of the States a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That in deep reverence for the Constitution, which it is our privilege and sworn duty to uphold and protect, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power.

Now we undertake to say that had Mr. Jeff Davis been permitted to present the above resolutions, none more flagrantly treasonable and disloyal, would have fallen from his lips. Such double distilled treason has never yet been flaunted in the faces of a loyal Legislature. The copperheads of Indiana have grown ashamed of their treasonable vaporings, or else cowed by a seasonable fear of that storm of indignation coming back from the army in the field. It remains for a few despicable wretches in the Ohio Legislature, who deserve to be torn in pieces by wild horses, to go still lower down in the dust, at the feet of Jeff Davis, and his leprous crew, debasing themselves even beneath the contempt of a thorough-paced secessionist. And for what? That this Union may be perpetuated? Who believes it? The lie is too transparent for any man of common sense to credit, even for an instant.

The finger of Sunset Cox is plainly perceptible in these infamous resolutions. After spending the late session at Washington in indefatigable efforts to paralyze the war power of the Government, he comes back to Columbus to work out the will of his master, Jeff Davis, and by casting a firebrand into the Legislature, show his patron saint, that 200,000 Democrats of Ohio, are ready to send greeting to the South, and compel the North to do them justice by acknowledging the right of secession. It is gratifying to know, however, that the scheme failed, and is likely to result in the expulsion of the creature Dressel from the House.

On the Dressel resolutions only ten copperheads were found mean enough to vote yes, against 63 nays. Mr. Welch's resolutions were then agreed to, yeas 61, nays 11.

As to the resolution offered by Mr. West for the expulsion of Dressel, it was taken up on the 21st, when Mr. BRADBURY offered the following substitute:

"WHEREAS, Otto Dressel, a member of this House, has introduced into this body a series of resolutions, treasonable in their character, and calculated and designed to stimulate that portion of the people entertaining his disloyal sentiments to deeds of violence, and opposition to laws enacted for the purpose of aiding the Government in putting down the present infernal rebellion, and for the purpose of manifesting our disapprobation of such treasonable conduct; be it

Resolved, That we will hereafter withhold from Mr. Otto Dressel, a member of this House, all fellowship, and treat him as an enemy to the Union, to the Constitution, and laws of his country, and an unfit associate for all men."

That is the true policy to be adopted toward all such scoundrels as this man

Dressel. It should be followed out everywhere. Hold no intercourse with any man who is an enemy to our country.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST A DEERTER IN NOBLE COUNTY—THE CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES RESISTED BY AN ARMED MOB.—A disgraceful occurrence took place in Hoskinsville, Noble County, on Thursday, the 12th inst., the particulars of which so far as we have been able to gather them are as follows: Corporal Davidson, of the 115th Ohio, and four soldiers from Cincinnati, were sent out by the Military authorities, to Hoskinsville, Noble County, to arrest one J. Wesley McFaren, a deserter from Co. G, 78th Ohio regiment, who had been induced to desert by a notorious traitor by the name of Tertullus W. Brown, a citizen of Hoskinsville, who had written to McFaren, advising him to desert, and assuring him that the authorities would not be permitted to arrest him should they make the attempt. This fact being reported to Marshal Sands of Cincinnati, he sent his Deputy, Samuel Colby, under instructions from the District Attorney, in company with the soldiers, to arrest Brown for counseling desertion. By some means the traitors of Hoskinsville and vicinity had learned that a squad of soldiers were going to arrest Brown & McFaren, and the traitorous cowards to the number of two hundred, armed with rifles, collected together to prevent the arrests. On the arrival of the soldiers and Deputy Marshal, the mob informed them that they must leave the county within six hours, and if they did not do so they would hang them. Seeing the impossibility of making the arrests with their small force, the soldiers left.

Two companies of United States troops in company with Marshal Sands, have gone to Noble County, with full power to arrest every one concerned in this disgraceful proceeding, and up to the time of going to press we have not heard from the expedition. It is our opinion the scoundrels will be taught a lesson they will not soon forget. The soldiers were eager for a brush with the batteners.

LATER.—We clip the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday in reference to the military expedition sent to Noble County, Ohio:

Two hundred insurgents were armed and organized, having elected the deserter Captain of their band. They formed a regular camp, kept their fires burning, and their pickets out on Thursday night, and were very brave until the soldiers got within nine miles of their headquarters. About that time courage failed and they skedaddled, scattering through the woods, where they remained during Friday night, getting the full benefit of a cold rain. A large number of arrests were made on Saturday morning. The names of over one hundred of the insurgents had been obtained, and most if not all of these will be taken into custody.

THE NEW REVENUE CURRENCY.—Designs have been prepared for the fractional revenue currency authorized by the recent Finance laws. The notes are to be about the same size of those of the postal currency, but of a totally different character, and prepared in such a way as to avoid as far as art can devise any counterfeiting. This new currency is made receivable for all dues to the United States except customs.

THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN, March 7, makes some incredible statements regarding the siege of Vicksburg.—Among other things, it says that the planters along Lake Providence, through fear of the consequences of an inundation, have offered the rebel commander \$1,500,000 if he will evacuate Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address contains the following words, which it would be well, in these times, for every true citizen of the Republic to consider.

"Toward the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretenses. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown."

Dr. John McGarry, a highly respectable citizen of Olive township, Noble county, we learn, dropped dead from his chair, while reading a newspaper, on Wednesday, 11th inst.

It is said that the Northern he rebels and she rebels are playing a strong game. Well, we have no objections, so that it's not stronger than crack-joo.

A whiskey retailer of this place thinks the Journal has little effect in this community. We acknowledge it is not quite so killing in its effect as the vile stuff he deals out to his customers.

The following choice specimen of scorch literature was written by a lady of Charleston, Va., to another lady of the same place, and is a correct copy of the original. It shows how deeply the virus of treason has entered into the hearts of its votaries. This lady thinks "the best plan is to instill secession sentiments in the minds of all the children." And for this purpose even the Sabbath school must be desecrated. Is it any wonder when such means have been, and are still being used by ladies, that they should form the most vindictive and bitter foes of that country, under whose flag they so long enjoyed every comfort and blessing?

MY DEAR MRS. \*\*\*\*\* After my compliments to you and yours I want to say that I am so glad that you have taken your family away from that Union Methodist Sunday school and are sending them to Mr. L.—it looks so much better for our old Sabbath school to be supported by its old friends. You understand that our church is a secession church strictly. We have changed the prayer and the Sabbath School we do not use the prayer for the president as we are not allowed to pray for president Davis we can't think of praying for president Lincoln, you can not blame us for this for we don't acknowledge him as our president.

If you were to mingle freely for a while and attend our circle and have nothing to do with them federal officers, I am sure you would think and feel as we do. If Mr. Smith ever returns of course he'll be as good a secessionist as ever and our members must all be true secessionists or leave the church and we can't bear the idea of having you repelled from the sacrament for the foolish idea of sticking to the Union.

You must either give up the Union or the Church, and I think it is your duty to give up the Union. True we have looked upon you with some degree of indifference since your last marriage but I hope you will forget that and not forsake the church because we have sighted you.

As you have placed A—and the other children under our care in the Sabbath School we will do our best to train them up in the way they should go and my plan is to instill secession sentiments in the minds of all the children.

You must know you can not but see it that the only respectable society we have is kept by secessionists the Yankees of the North are not fit for good society and the Union people of the South are no better it will be to the interest of your children to have them trained up in the principles of secession.

I would come down and talk the matter over with you but our people are so curious that I don't like to visit down there in that part of the town and they would talk about it if they should see me down there.

I thought I could do as well by writing please bear these things in mind. I will converse with you on the subject the first good opportunity.

A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH.

Gen. Scammon, on last Friday, exported about twenty-seven bushwhackers from Kanawha Valley to Wheeling. They arrived at Gallipolis on Saturday, and lodged at the Monroe House. Strange to say one of them could read, but not at all strange that the only paper he wished to see was the Cincinnati Enquirer, with which, of course, he was furnished by some of the readers of that truly loyal sheet.

The whole lot looked as if they were well fitted to be subscribers to it. We are informed Gen. Scammon detained four at his Headquarters, for punishment. Pay he had not detained them all. It seems like a waste of time and money to capture such creatures.

We are under obligations to our member of the House, Mr. Bradbury, for copies of Columbus Dailies, giving us the latest news from that body.—Mr. Bradbury deserves the thanks of his constituents for his bold and manly efforts in behalf of our suffering country, and we may hereafter have greatly increased reasons to thank him for saving old Gallia the disgrace of being represented at this crisis, by a copperhead. We hope to see him returned to the House for the next session, by a unanimous vote of all Union loving men.

The Campbell Minstrels presented a rich treat to the lovers of good music, in their concert on Monday and Tuesday nights last. The house was crowded on both nights, many having to stand up to the end. Their performances are really excellent, and we know of no place where a quarter can be more pleasantly expended than with the Minstrels.

Capt. C. W. Moulton, A. Q. M., lately in charge of this post, has been confirmed as Assistant Quartermaster in the regular Army, with the rank of Captain.

S. H. Lunt, Esq., formerly chief clerk to Capt. Moulton, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

A DEAR STAMP.—Under the Congressional Stamp Act it cost the executors of Nicholas Longworth, four hundred and thirty dollars to purchase a stamp to put upon his will.

Reader! are you looking for a 2:40 nag that will throw the dust on your neighbor's stylish team. Then go to the horse sale on next Friday, to be held by Capt. Stealey, A. Q. M., at Gallipolis. Horses, mares, and mules, of every age, size, color, and defects ever known or dreamed of, will be offered on that day. As to speed we give you the figures above, leaving to your imagination whether hours or minutes are understood. If you are anxious to become skilled in veterinary surgery, choice specimens for dissection can be had at low prices. Don't be afraid of the size of your "pile." The poorest man may ride if he will—that is if he can accommodate himself to the back of the "animal."

Sales of Government horses are becoming quite an institution in Gallipolis. As the season is advancing for spring work, farmers will do well to be on hand. Seriously speaking, many of these animals are now fit for farm duty. Many more will only require pasture to "make them up." There is money in them at the prices for which they usually sell, and money is abundant, no doubt many persons will invest in a "government" "oss," especially if they are afraid of "greenbacks" becoming worthless. Now is the time to change securities. Capt. Stealey is ready to exchange horses for "greenbacks."

So come along, ye timid ones, who are afraid to get a "greenback" all night, and keep a "orse that will "run all day."

In the last Journal we referred to the case of the State vs. Morgan, as tried at the late term of our Court.—The friends of the defendant think our remarks did him injustice. The friends of the prosecutrix accuse us of doing her injustice also. We utterly disclaim any such design toward either. We neither cared to prejudice public opinion against the defendant, nor bias it in favor of the young lady. To state the facts of the trial as fairly and dispassionately as possible, was the intention, however much it may have failed in the result. With this disclaimer we leave the case to the sober judgment of the people, if it be not already forgotten, believing that it is better for all parties to avoid any further strife or animosity in regard to it.

THE LATEST NEWS.

There is a rumor by telegraph that the rebels have evacuated Port Hudson, and the Federal Army is within five miles of their works.

The rebels have left the Rappahannock and are falling back on Richmond. They doubtless see fight in old Joe Hooker's eye, and consider it dangerous to hold that position any longer.

Gen. Burnside took command of the Department of the Ohio on Tuesday last, which means fight.

Farragut's fleet has passed the rebel batteries at Port Hudson, and must now be in the neighborhood of Vicksburg.

There is reported to be a large body of rebels at Pax's Ferry, on New River thirty-five miles from Fayette.—The number estimated is twenty thousand. From the information we have we believe the report to be reliable.—It is their intention to move into and take possession of the Kanawha Valley as soon as the weather will permit.—Dispatch.

The above is "a weak invention of the enemy," to deter New State men from going to the polls. The election comes off to-day (Thursday) in Virginia on the adoption of the new Constitution, and there is no time for a contradiction to reach the people. The time for such an article to make its appearance, was well chosen, and the falsehood no doubt is intended to defeat the cherished hopes of the true loyal men of Virginia.

A FEW QUEER THINGS.—We know lazy, shiftless, trifling devils, who never paid a dollar of taxes in their lives, who are howling twelve out of twenty-four hours about "the enormous taxes we are burdened with."

We know men, the seat of whose pantaloon displays the flag of distress at half-mast who could not buy a ton of coal for a dollar a dozen, who fly into a passion if they hear of an "attack upon slave property."

We know men who never did a day's work in their lives—save when borrowing or stealing was impossible—who are howling like wolves about "free niggers coming into West Virginia to compete with the labor of poor white men."

We know men who never had an entire dollar in their lives, spend hours in expatiating upon the dangers of a paper currency.

There are queer people in this world. Nine tenths of all the talk on the above topics is done by the classes mentioned.—P. Pleasant (Va.) Register.

Same over here.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The funeral services of FRANCIS, child of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Sannes, will take place at the residence of Mrs. Hebard, on Third street, at 2 1/2 P. M. this (Wednesday) afternoon. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

## Army Correspondence.

For the Gallipolis Journal.  
CAMP GAULEY, 31st Reg. O. V. I.,  
March 21, 1863.

MR. HARPER: Allow me space in your paper to address the citizens of old Gallia. The Gallia boys are all well, and we have little sickness in the 31st, but we have to lament the severe illness of our gallant Major John R. Blessing, who is highly esteemed as a gentleman and officer by the entire regiment. He is at present improving.

We received orders on the 15th to march from Fayette C. H. to Gauley, and the first day we reached the camp of the 89th O. V. I., where we remained the first night, and the next day reached our present camping ground.

We learn from home that the copperheads are finding fault with the manner in which the war is conducted. Now how long since these scoundrels were boasting about fighting for the d—d negroes, as they called them, and as soon as the Government talked of arming them, they cry out I won't fight by the side of a negro. No danger, for such cowards won't fight by the side of any one who is willing to put down the rebellion. Let me give these scamps a little advice, and that is, they had better keep their foul mouths shut, for if they don't they will be marked, and when we get through with the rebels in Dixie, we will attend to rebels in the rear. We have left our homes to endure the hardships of a soldier's life and uphold the Constitution and restore the Union, and we will do it, if every one of us is in the attempt. If the Union men at home can't keep down the God forsaken copperheads, we will return and do up the job in "double-quick," for we would as soon shoot a copperhead as any other rebel, and a little rather, for of the two we think a rebel in arms is the most honorable, if any honor can be attached to either of them. Those copperheads style themselves Democrats, but they are no such thing, for a true Democrat stands by the Union and the Constitution, and Old Abe, for he is the right man in the right place.

Yours,  
A GOOD UNION DEMOCRAT,  
31st Reg. O. V. I.

SIGNIFICANT LEADER OF THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

THE SOUTH TO EXPECT REVERSES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 20.

The Richmond Examiner of yesterday has an extraordinary leader, the tone of which is evidently intended to prepare the public mind of the South for serious reverses on the line of the Rappahannock. It commences as follows:

"The active operations of the Federal army under Hooker are now commenced, and either a decisive battle or a retreat of Gen. Lee must be the speedy consequence. The latter contingency is possible, but not probable, and another heavy struggle over the line of the Rappahannock may be safely anticipated."

After speculating upon the supposed plan of General Hooker, and the strength and probabilities of the success of Lee's forces, the editor remarks:

"If, however, the Confederate force is not sufficiently numerous to prevent the completion of the maneuver, it is supposed that no course remains but to fall back upon some point nearer Richmond, and give the enemy battle at a greater distance from his base."

There is nothing of importance from any scene of active operations in the field. There was a heavy fall of snow here during the day and last night.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST O. V. I.—The soldiers of the 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, at Corinth, Mississippi, on reading a letter from the Captain of Company D, in the Wyandotte Democratic Union, immediately held a meeting and passed a series of patriotic resolutions, condemning his statement, that that Regiment was "demoralized, discontented, and insubordinate," as a lie, and a "slander upon the loyal soldiers of the 81st." They close by declaring "every man, woman and child in Ohio to know that their Regiment is opposed, bitterly and forever, to treason in our midst, in its front, and in its rear."

AFFAIRS ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.—A number of boats in the Government service have arrived from Nashville during the past few days, and we learn from the officers of those boats that the most quiet reigns in that region, no guerrillas having made their appearance at any point for some time. The reports from Cairo as to a rebel approach against Fort Donelson are all untrue, and the place could be held against fifty thousand men.—Lou Jour.

We announce the death this morning of Mr. Marshall Halbert, a venerable and very highly esteemed citizen of Louisville, and one of our oldest and most successful merchants, who departed this life suddenly last evening of congestion of the brain, in the fifty-first year of his age.—Lou Journal.

Rev. Mr. BREAKE will preach at the Universalist Church on Sunday next, at the usual hours.

The editor of the Alta California was recently presented a sack of potatoes, containing only three, each weighing 20 pounds.

That's a California story; now we will tell an Ohio story. Capt. H. N. Gillet, of Quaker Bottom, Lawrence county, once presented us with a barrel of potatoes, which contained only 24. He could not get the twenty-fifth one in and head up the barrel. It is proper, perhaps, to state the kind—long red.—Marietta Register.

SAVING MARCH 21.—Major Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., died in this city, at a quarter past one this morning, of congestion of the lungs. He had been sick but a few days.

## THE NEW BANKING ACT.

The Washington Chronicle gives the following synopsis of the Banking Act, recently passed by Congress:

Banks are to be organized by the subscription of stock in shares of \$100 each. Stockholders are entitled to one vote for every share, and are allowed to vote by proxy, under properly guarded restriction. If a bank of issue be contemplated, which is by no means a natural consequence of the bill, then bonds of the United States must be deposited in the Treasury, for which the Government will furnish notes for the bank to sign, circulate and redeem as its own, to the amount of 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited. No notes will be furnished of less amount than \$5, and no other notes may be issued by the bank.

These notes during the suspension of specie payment, are to be a legal tender for all debts except public dues, by and to all persons, except to the banks issuing them. The banks must redeem them in lawful money of the United States, and for this purpose are required to keep on hand an amount of equivalent to 25 per cent. of the amount of notes they have in circulation, and should their redemption fall below 25 per cent, they are forbidden to issue any more notes until the deficiency is made good.

Should the bonds of the United States, deposited in the Treasury as security for the notes furnished to the banks for circulation fall below par, and continue so for a specified period, the banks are required to deposit additional bonds. The Government will appoint a special agent to take charge of the affairs of any association that fails to redeem the notes of such associations at the public Treasury, retaining and selling the bonds deposited to pay for the same.

Banks are forbidden from paying out uncurrent or depreciated money over their counters, from speculating in real estate; from loaning extensively to their own stockholders; from paying any dividends upon profits, except all bad and doubtful debts are first deducted from such profits; from pledging or depositing their own funds as security for any debts due to or advances received from other banks; and from loaning their own officers, directors and stockholders, upon terms more favorable than those exacted from strangers.

Officers, directors and stockholders are forbidden from becoming indebted to their own banks beyond a certain prescribed amount, in defined proportion to stock owned by them; and they are forbidden to sell or transfer any stock owned by them while directly or indirectly indebted to their bank.

Banks are required periodically to publish a statement of their condition made under oath; to keep publicly posted, for the information of all who may be interested, a list of names and residence of their officers, directors and stockholders, and of the amount of stock owned by each; and a periodical examination into the condition of their affairs is to be made by a person appointed by the Government.

Payments, transfers, assignments, mortgages, deposits, or any act prejudicial to creditors done in contemplation of insolvency, are declared void. Directors are required to be sworn officers, and acting under oath.

Ample provisions protect association in the exercise of all customary powers and privileges pertaining to legitimate banking. Their old and worn or mutilated notes are constantly renewed by Government without cost. Interest without bonds deposited by the banks as security for the circulation furnished, is to be paid to them semi-annually, in gold; the known and willful violation of any provision by which the banks are to be governed is punished by a forfeiture of the charter, and ample penal provision protect them from injury by prescribing punishment for theft, counterfeiting, forgery, and other wrongs committed against them.

THE REBELS REPULSED AT NEW-BERN.

NEW YORK, MARCH 20.—The Times has a Newbern letter giving a detailed account of the recent movements in that vicinity on the 13th, the anniversary of the battle of Newbern.

The rebels prepared a heavy force between the Trent and Neuse rivers, and drove in our pickets. They were held in check by our cavalry until Gen. Palmer advanced with a portion of his command, when they fell back. On the 14th they made a demonstration against Flannery, an unfinished earthwork.

They commenced the bombardment which did no particular damage, then demanded a surrender, which was refused. The enemy were commanded by Gen. Pettigrew. They then opened their batteries again at short range, and after a brisk cannonade again demanded a surrender, which was again refused. Gen. Foster, by this time, sent forward re-enforcements, and when the rebels attempted the assault, were met with such a murderous fire from our gunboat and 20 pound howitzers on shore that they were forced to fall back.

The action continued three hours, when the rebels finally retired, having lost heavily in killed and wounded.—Our loss was but one man killed and two wounded.

A Newbern letter gives an account of the reconnaissance by Gen. Price's division. The rebel cavalry force in Onslow county was completely broken up.

The expedition returned to Newbern, the enemy failing to make a stand.

Another force destroyed a rebel encampment on the north side of the Trent river, dispersing the rebels.

SACRAMENTO, March 21.—Major Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., died in this city, at a quarter past one this morning, of congestion of the lungs. He had been sick but a few days.